

## French troops leave for Beirut

PARIS (R) — French paratroopers, forming the advance units as part of an international force to ensure the safety of civilians following the massacre of hundreds of Palestinian refugees in Beirut last week, left Tuesday for Lebanon, an External Affairs Ministry spokesman said. The advance units left by ship to join a new multi-national force of American and Italian troops ordered back to Lebanon by their governments Monday night. Italy's Defence Ministry said that Italy will fly about 1,000 troops to Lebanon as part of the force but it would not say when the soldiers will leave. The ministry said in a statement that the Italian contingent joining French and U.S. forces in Lebanon would be made up of Bersaglieri infantrymen, paratroopers and marines.

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"



## Violent protests in West Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Two Israeli policemen were injured Monday as Palestinians in the occupied West Bank continued to protest against the massacre of Palestinian refugees in west Beirut last weekend. Israeli Radio said two policemen were injured by stone-throwing youths in Arab East Jerusalem, where shops in the old commercial district remained closed in a protest strike. Another policeman was injured in northern Israel, where youths set fire to a police vehicle, stoned Israeli cars and raised Palestinian flags. Demonstrations were also reported in Ramallah, Nablus and Hebron.

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## General Assembly session opens

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The 37th General Assembly of the United Nations opened Tuesday in a somber mood as delegates from 157 nations gathered to discuss the crises that have buffeted the world and the U.N. all year. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, in a report issued two days ago, voiced the common view that the U.N.'s failure to prevent or halt conflicts, the war of international anarchy and the current drift were arrested. He deplored the U.N.'s inability to cope with the Lebanon crisis and implicitly reproached Israel for spurning U.N. solutions. A special session of the 157-nation assembly, held concurrently with the regular session, is expected to begin shortly to consider the massacre of hundreds of Palestinian civilians in refugee camps near Beirut last week. Imre Hollai, a deputy foreign minister of Hungary, was elected president of the General Assembly Tuesday.

## Hondurans to protest hostage seizure

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (R) — Security around the Chamber of Commerce where leftist guerrillas are holding about 80 hostages was tightened Tuesday in readiness for a protest march by Hondurans angered over the seizure. Police said they expected thousands of workers and businessmen to take part in the demonstration in San Pedro Sula, Honduras' second city. The guerrillas, thought to number about 1,000, stormed the chamber last Friday and seized over 100 hostages, mainly business executives and government officials including cabinet ministers. About 25 have since escaped or been released. Despite official optimism about the outcome, no breakthrough was reported in the talks which centre on the guerrillas' demands for the release of political prisoners.

## Moroccan aide urges U.N. to expel Israel

ABAT (R) — A Moroccan minister believed to be one of King Hassan's closest aides Tuesday suggested that Israel be excluded from the United Nations after last week's massacre of hundreds of Palestinian refugees in Beirut. "Let us hope that the United Nations will at last be able to take political and economic sanctions available to the organization, first of all Israel's exclusion," Minister of State Moulay Ahmad Alaoui said in an editorial in his evening daily Maroc Soir.

## Castro asks India to convene early on-aligned summit

HAVANA (R) — President Fidel Castro of Cuba has written to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi asking her to convene the non-aligned summit at the earliest possible date, the daily Granma reported Tuesday. Dr. Castro, current head of the Non-Aligned Movement, said the date should be approved at a meeting of non-aligned foreign ministers at the United Nations early next month. A Cuban president wrote to the non-aligned leaders this month to affirm that Iraq would not organize the summit in Baghdad as scheduled, and that the venue was transferred to New Delhi.

## Unknown group aims responsibility for Vienna blasts

VIENNA (R) — A group calling itself the "Iraqi democratic front" claimed responsibility Tuesday for bomb attacks Monday night on the Iraqi embassy and the Iraqi consulate in Vienna, police reported. They said someone calling himself a representative of the group telephoned the offices of an Austria newspaper to say that the group had planted the bombs, which caused serious damage but no casualties. Police said that the "Iraqi democratic front" was previously unknown to them, and that investigations into the attack were continuing.

## Queen, Hassan receive Baroness Young

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, in separate meetings Tuesday, received Baroness Janet Mary Young, the British minister in charge of the Civil Service Management and Personnel Department and leader of the House of Lords.

In the meeting at her office, Queen Noor explained the tragedy and sufferings of the Palestinian people since the Israeli occupation of their lands and their displacement and the humanitarian Zionist practices which reached their climax with the "barbaric massacre" of refugees in Palestinian camps in west Beirut.

The Queen also said that this "barbaric massacre confirms Israel's continued repressive policy against the Palestinians and its disregard of all human values, ethics, international laws and norms and the world public opinion."

Queen Noor also reviewed His Majesty King Hussein's constant efforts to build a modern Jordan through achieving the goals of the development plan in the economic, cultural and social fields and his continuous endeavour on the Arab and international levels to reach a just and comprehensive peace in this important area of the world.

Prince Hassan and the British minister discussed the situation in the area in general and the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories in particular. The meeting was attended by Mrs. Mufti.

## Qasem: Beirut killings confirm Israeli policies

AMMAN (Petra) — "The horrible massacre of defenceless Palestinian refugees by Israel's forces and its allies in Lebanon confirms the Israeli aggressive expansionist policy which it has been following since its establishment on Arab lands," Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem said here Tuesday.

Mr. Qasem, in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, before leaving for Tunis to attend an emergency session of Arab foreign ministers, added that the "Israeli policy aims at terrorising the Palestinians and to force them to leave their lands in order to carry out the Israeli expansion at the Palestinians' expense, taking advantage of the disparity in Arab ranks surfaced in the past two years."

Mr. Qasem, who arrived in Tunis later Tuesday heading the Jordanian delegation to the Arab foreign ministers' meeting, will also attend the 78th session of the Arab League Council scheduled to convene after the ministers' meeting.

In his statement to Petra, the foreign minister said the Arab Nation should make haste in following the Fez Arab summit resolutions which call for pooling of all Arab resources and adopt a unified Arab stand to resolve the Palestinian problem.

He added that "no time should be wasted in forming a unified Arab strategy" as expressed in the Arab peace plan for the Middle East adopted by the Fez summit and "in denying Israel and the enemies of the Arab Nation the opportunity to obstruct the chances of a just and comprehensive peace in the region, especially in light of the positive change in the stands of certain countries in favour of the Palestinian cause and Arab rights."

Mr. Qasem concluded that the Tunis meeting will be an "opportunity to reach an Arab stand based on the principles agreed upon starting from the Baghdad summit to the Fez summit in order to take the practical measures" to force Israel to withdraw from Lebanon and to find a "just and comprehensive solution of the Palestinian issue in line with the aspirations of the Palestinian people and the sacrifices they have made throughout the years."

## Austria calls for U.N. probe into Beirut massacre

VIENNA (R) — Austria has called on the United Nations Security Council to set up an international inquiry into the massacres of Palestinians in Beirut, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said Tuesday.

And in Geneva, U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Poul Hartling urged all parties concerned "to protect suffering civilian populations against acts defying the most elementary rules of human dignity and human rights."

In Tokyo, Japan is prepared to take part in a United Nations fact-finding mission to Lebanon following the massacre of Palestinian refugees, Foreign Ministry officials said.

They said such a mission was

American women in Amman deplore Israeli killings and demands a total Israeli withdrawal from all of Lebanon... page 3



Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday confers with Baroness Janet Mary Young, leader of the British House of Lords, who is on a visit to Jordan (Petra photo)

ended by Mrs. Mufti.

National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar also received Baroness Young and reviewed with her bilateral relations and the dimensions of the massacre recently committed by Israel against the Palestinians and Lebanese in Sabra and Shatila refugee camps.

Baroness Young accompanied by Mrs. Mufti and the British ambassador in Amman also visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). RSS Director General Albert Butros made a detailed explanation on the history of the RSS establishment, goals and future plans as well as the projects it is implementing. The Baroness then toured various RSS departments and sections and expressed her admiration of the high standard of scientific progress achieved by the RSS.

## Sharif Zaid confers with Soviet team

AMMAN (Petra) — Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker received at his office at the Armed Forces headquarters on Tuesday Gen. Ivan Beletski, first deputy commander of the Soviet ground forces and the military delegation accompanying him.

The meeting was attended by the chief of staff and his assistant for operations and planning.

## Enhanced role for peace force in Lebanon

WASHINGTON (R) — The new multinational force in Lebanon will be larger than its predecessor and could stay as long as six months, U.S. officials said Tuesday.

The force of U.S., French and Italian troops would play a strictly limited role in support of Lebanese authorities and would leave in 180 days or less, they said.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said U.S. Marines in the force would withdraw if combat developed.

President Reagan announced Monday night that the three countries, whose troops oversaw last month's Palestinian evacuation from Beirut, would be sending units back following last week's massacre of hundreds of people in Palestinian refugee camps by right-wing Lebanese militiamen.

Some officials said the killings showed it had been a mistake to withdraw the original force after only 16 days, at U.S. insistence and over French objections.

But others said there had never been any thought of stationing the force around the camps so its continued presence probably would not have prevented the massacre.

Defence Secretary Weinberger said the new unit would not be an internal security force or a police force patrolling the streets.

## Arab ministers' meeting opens

TUNIS (R) — Arab foreign ministers met in emergency session here Tuesday night to discuss the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut.

The meeting, expected to last only a few hours, was requested by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) after evidence of the mass killings emerged last Saturday.

The statement called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from west Beirut, and said Turkey is "following with deep concern the recent events which threaten peace, stability and security in the Middle East."

The president said Israel could not have carried on with "its hysterical policy without massive support from the West, especially the United States."

He said the responsibility rested firmly on the West to act swiftly to curb Israel and to secure a just

## King says it is U.S. responsibility to control Israel

## 'Beirut massacre is another link in continuing Zionist terrorism'

AMMAN (Petra) — The massacre committed by the Israeli forces against the Palestinian refugees in the Sabra and Shatila camps in Beirut is a link in a series of Zionist terrorism which began with the Deir Yassin massacre led by Israeli Premier Menachem

In an interview with the American television network NBC, on its Today programme, the King said that Israel's motive behind this series of massacres at present is to make the people of the region believe that the United States is incapable of doing anything despite its pledges to guarantee their safety and security in the area.

"And it seems to be almost a sinister attempt to undermine the credibility of the U.S.... especially President Reagan's proposals and initiative for the establishment of a just and durable peace," the King said.

The King ruled out the possibility of any negotiations with the Israeli government in the present circumstances and with the kind of leadership it has now.

The Israeli leaders are not interested in peace, he said. "I don't believe there is an interest in peace, just and durable and lasting and there is sufficient evidence to that effect," the King said.

On the election on Tuesday of

Amin Gemayel as president of Lebanon, the King said: "I hope and pray for his success in the time ahead and being able to bring Lebanon together..."

Asked what action could the Arab states possibly take against Israel, the King replied: "I don't believe we are powerless, and in the face of consistent threats we'll have to do all that we could to defend ourselves and our rights. But I believe that the problem is not that of the Arab World: the problem is that of humanity, and of the world as a whole and the challenge is for all of us to deal adequately with the situation."

Following are major excerpts from the interview:

Question: What would like to see the response of the Arab World and the world at large be towards what happened in Beirut last Thursday and Friday?

Answer: To answer that the kind of conduct, of approach, of morality, has no room in our human society in this world to perpetrate

such acts in future. Q: And how is that possible, I mean in a specific sense, how is it possible to prevent Israel from doing, assuming as you of course do, that Israel was responsible, how is it possible to prevent them from doing what happened?

A: The world and human beings throughout must have a conscience. They do. I believe in that very strongly. I believe this is sturdy now. I hope that it will unite as all to put an end to such crimes that are totally unbelievable. It is almost impossible to believe that this kind of thing can happen in this time and age. But I don't know. Maybe one possible aspect of what happened is that least the world and in particular American people, a decent people, have been able to see possibly for the first time. We have been living through for many years up to this point. But may they, the rest of the world, all of us can be assured that is not repeated. A matter has been created and it has got to be controlled.

Q: Certainly in the present form with its present leadership with the present people responsible for its armed forces and for its government and for its policy.

Q: I don't mean to press you, but when you say "Control it..." Sometimes military action? Can you give us some idea what kind of ideas you have?

A: Your say should have some effect with them. You are helping Israel to such a degree...up to now. You are giving them 50 per cent of what you have given or you are giving to the whole world. In terms of its needs and in terms of your generous aid and help and assistance. You have given them unlimited support. Is this the reward? To tarnish your image and to act in such a way against innocent people everywhere? I believe you should make your point and you should do it now to curb such action and prevent them happening again.

## Hussein congratulates Amin Gemayel

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent on Tuesday a cable of congratulations to Amin Gemayel on his election as president of Lebanon.

The King expressed in his cable his sincere congratulations and best wishes that the president-elect would "succeed in serving Lebanon's unity and territorial integrity, exercising full sovereignty on all its national soil, evacuating the Israeli invasion forces from all Lebanon, and resuming Lebanon's role as an effective member in the Arab community for the good of the Lebanese people and their prosperity."

## Arab ministers' meeting opens

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## massacre

settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Turkish condemnation

Turkey strongly denounced the "tragic event" and said Israel cannot avoid responsibility for it. Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said in a statement:

"Turkey has learned with great indignation and horror the massacre of hundreds of innocent civilians at Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. This tragic event has occurred in west Beirut occupied by Israel against the commitments it made. Therefore, Israel cannot avoid responsibility and guilt for these events."

The statement called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from west Beirut, and said Turkey is "following with deep concern the recent events which threaten peace, stability and security in the Middle East."

## Amin Gemayel elected president

BEIRUT (R) — By an overwhelming majority, Lebanon's parliament Tuesday elected moderate Christian rightist Amin Gemayel as president to succeed his younger brother Bashir, assassinated last week.

Out of 80 members of parliament who met in a heavily-guarded military college east of Beirut, 77 voted for Mr. Gemayel and three spoiled their ballot papers.

Amin Gemayel's election became a foregone conclusion when his main rival, ex-President Camille Chamoun, withdrew from the

contest Monday. Another candidate, self-exiled independent Raymond Edde, received no votes.

Mr. Gemayel, 39, is to take over in two days' time when President Elias Sarkis steps down.

The vote, exactly a week after a bomb set by unknown assailants killed Bashir Gemayel, took place amid tension caused by massacres last week of Palestinians by rightist militiamen.

But, in a show of unity, Sunnite and Shi'ite Muslim parliamentarians joined Christians in voting for Mr. Gemayel.



Amin Gemayel

## Arafat says 3,200 killed in Beirut

JEDDAH (R) — More than 3,200 people were killed in massacres in Palestinian refugee camps and two hospitals in west Beirut last week, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat said Monday night.

But Mr. Arafat, who is in Saudi Arabia for his first visit to the kingdom since Israeli forces invaded Lebanon last June, said the exact figure would never be known because Israeli bulldozers had buried some dead under debris.

Mr. Arafat told Saudi Television and the Saudi Press Agency that Israeli troops surrounded Shatila and Sabra refugee camps and sent in commandos with guides from the Lebanese rightist army of Maj. Saad Haddad to commit the massacre.

Mr. Arafat said about 1,800 people had been killed in the two camps and 1,097 in Gaza Hospital and about 400 at Acre Hospital.

Survivors' account, page 8

SOON? قريبا؟

*Gilvies*

Abdoun عبدون

Near the Orthodox Club

## Israel accepts return of peace force to Beirut

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel Tuesday accepted the return of a multi-national peace force to Beirut following the massacre of Palestinian refugees at two camps in the city.

But the government made no immediate commitment on demands at home for a commission to be formed to investigate alleged Israeli complicity in the mass killings, attributed to right-wing Lebanese militiamen.

Arab anger at the massacre sparked violent demonstrations in northern Israel and in the occupied territories and opposition parties called for a mass protest rally to be staged next weekend.

Agreement to the multi-national force came at a cabinet meeting in occupied Jerusalem.

## NOTICE

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# HOME REPORTS

## Housing projects to replace slums

By Samira Kassar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — No resident of Amman will have failed to notice the several slum areas, whose mud and metal-sheet hovels house some 50,000 of the city's poorest residents. These insanitary, overcrowded shanty districts mar several valleys and mountains in the southern and eastern parts of the capital, presenting a sharp contrast to Amman's elegant western residential areas and commercial blocks.

Jordan's successive economic and social development plans have been placing more emphasis to housing projects for lower income bracket groups. The current 1981-1985 development plan envisages a total expenditure of JD 290,225,000 on housing by all sectors throughout Jordan during the plan period. However, even when the JD 167,141,000 to be spent by the private sector is excluded and the remaining Housing Bank and government subsidies to be used for low-income housing are considered, one realises that the poorest of the poor living in Amman's slum areas will not benefit much from such subsidised housing projects without further assistance. With this in mind, the government established a special department to help upgrade services and the quality of dwellings in several slum areas whose inhabitants are too destitute to benefit from relatively low-cost housing projects.

The Urban Development Department (UDD), a division of the Amman Municipality, was established in 1980 with the specific aim of upgrading five slum areas in Amman: Jofeh, Wadi Haddadeh, Nuzha, Wadi Umm Al Rimam and East Wihdat. The people inhabiting these slums are

all squatters, and as a result, they have not been provided with the basic municipal services such as electricity, proper plumbing and water supply networks. These areas do not have asphalted roads and footpaths. Instead, winding, narrow dirt tracks run between the huts and hovels creating dust in the summer and mud in the winter. Too narrow to allow pumping trucks to reach many parts of these shanty districts, these dirt tracks are often turned into muddy streamlets of waste water, since releasing waste from overflowing cesspools is the only way of emptying them.

The UDD has launched an entire community development programme in these five areas to enable the squatters to eventually own the land on which their houses are built, provide them with necessary water, sewage and electricity services and help them improve the quality of their dwellings.

### East Wihdat

The worst-off of these slum areas is in East Wihdat, where the UDD will begin actual work in October. Her Majesty Queen Noor paid an inspection visit to this shanty district on Thursday afternoon to assess the situation and gain first-hand knowledge of the UDD's activities so far.

The UDD began surveying the area two years ago household by household. Based on this survey, East Wihdat was earmarked as the worst slum in Amman, hence requiring immediate attention. The slum covers an area of eight hectares and houses 2,748 people, who make up 385 households, with an average of 7.14 persons to a household. They are mostly Palestinian refugees who came to Amman in 1948 and 1967. After

the Wihdat refugee camp became included within the municipal boundaries of Amman and its residents became beneficiaries of the electricity, water and sewage services offered by the capital's municipal authorities as well as the educational and vocational services offered by the United Nations' Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA), these squatters came to live on the fringes of Wihdat in the hope that they too would eventually be included in the municipal boundaries and receive the same services. But this did not happen, and some of them have been squatting there for over 20 years now.

Until the UDD stepped in, these squatters were living under the constant threat of eviction by the owners of the lands on which they were squatting. Some owners used to turn a blind eye to their uninvited tenants. Others used to try and take legal action every now and then, but were outbid by the squatters, who managed to stay on through petitions pleading destitution. Although none of the residents of East Wihdat actually own the lands on which their ramshackle dwellings stand, 90 per cent of them actually own these dwellings in the sense that they built them at their own expense. A further 9.5 per cent live rent free, while 0.5 per cent actually pay rent to other squatters.

Perhaps the term "dwelling" when applied to the homes of these squatters, is misleading to anyone who has not actually seen them. No less than 64.3 per cent of these "dwellings" have zinc metal sheets for walls. The remaining 33.4 per cent of houses have cement or concrete walls, while 2.4 per cent of houses have mud walls. The roofs of these houses are something that has to

be seen to be believed. 97.4 per cent of households have metal zinc sheets above their heads. Ropes with heavy weights or stones are tied to these sheets to weight them down and keep the zinc roofs in place. Not surprisingly, most of these houses leak badly in winter, and rheumatic diseases are rife amongst the population. No more than 1.6 per cent of houses have tiled floors, while 95.5 per cent have concrete floors and 2.9 per cent of houses have earth floors.

Most families (46.5 per cent) have only one room to live, in often crowding over ten people into an average area of 12 square metres.

Kitchen and bathroom facilities are not always exclusively available to one household, and two or more households living on the same plot of land may share these facilities. As many as 33.1 families have no separate kitchen facilities. The only type of latrine available is the pit latrine, and even so, it is not to be found in every household, although each plot has at least one, allowing for sharing.

Given this arrangement plus the absence of proper sewage and plumbing plus the fact that drinking water is often stored in open tanks; it is not surprising that a complete health survey carried out by the UDD on the children of East Wihdat revealed the high incidence of a variety of gastro-enteric diseases.

The UDD gave out medications and health advice to the families of children who were found to have such diseases.

A look at the incomes of wage earners in East Wihdat is enough to show that unassisted, the squatters will never be able to improve their living conditions. Only 12.1 per cent of wage earners in Wihdat earn something over JD 100 a month. Most wage earners (57.4 per cent) earn a monthly income ranging between JD 50 and JD 100, while 19.3 per cent of wage earners make less than JD 50 a month.

### An ambitious plan

The UDD has therefore taken upon itself an ambitious plan which has the twofold purpose of installing sanitary services, electricity and roads and footpaths in East Wihdat and the other four above mentioned slum areas on the one hand, and handing over ownership of lands on which dwellings are erected to squatters on the other hand. The premise is that once the squatters are made to feel secure enough against the threat of eviction, they will become more motivated to actively take part in upgrading their dwellings.

Following the initial survey carried out by the UDD, a file on each household in East Wihdat was compiled. Consultant engineers and architects divided the entire district into plots ranging between 50 and 100 square metres and prepared a design according to which roads and footpaths would be installed along

with other basic municipal services.

The UDD then went about acquiring the lands on which the huts of East Wihdat are built. Lands were expropriated from their owners and compensation was offered to them, costing the UDD something in the neighbourhood of JD 632,000.

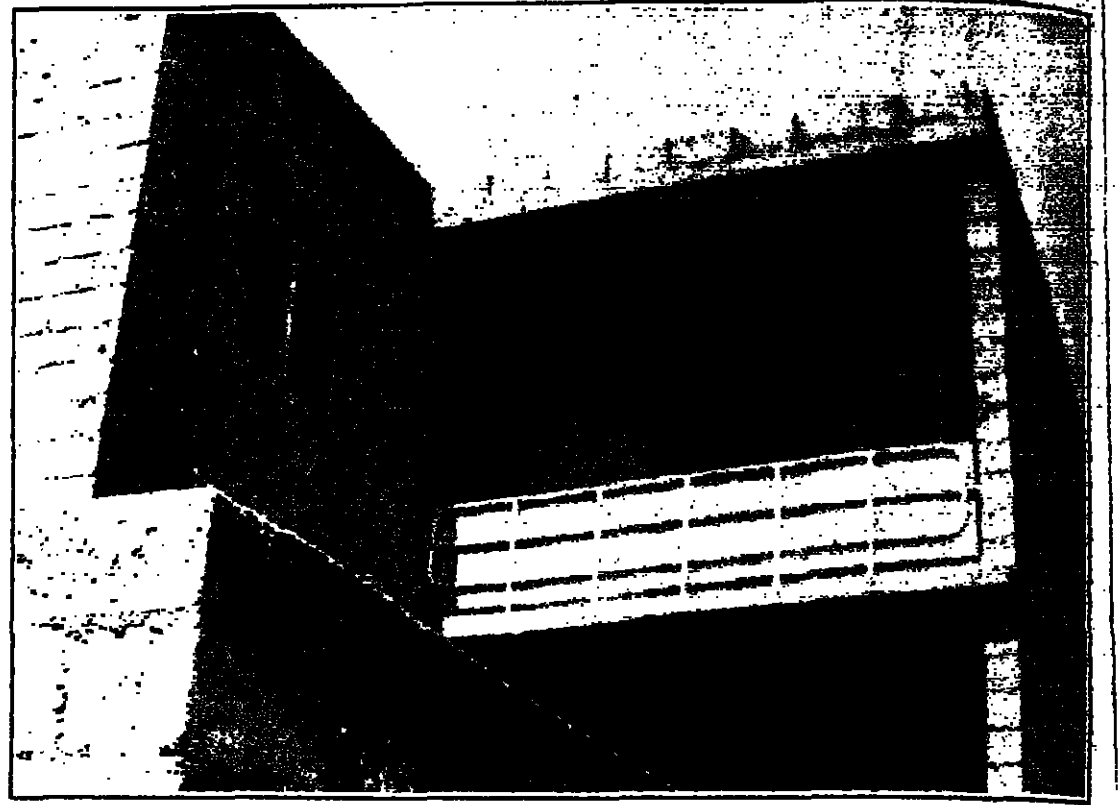
Tenders for the construction of roads and basic services have already been floated, and work will begin in October. All these services will be installed under government subsidies, but this does not amount to a free hand out to the beneficiaries, who will ultimately be expected to cover 95 per cent of the costs involved. The price of each beneficiary's land plus his share of the expense incurred in installing vital services and building roads (calculated on a pro rata basis) will be payable to UDD over a maximum period of 20 years at an interest rate of 8.5 per cent. UDD officials told the Jordan Times that construction work at Wihdat alone for the purpose of installing services and building roads will cost JD 805,000. They envisage that by the end of 1984, East Wihdat will have a water supply network, electricity, proper sewage and plumbing facilities and roads and footpaths.

The response of East Wihdat residents has been extremely eager and positive, according to UDD social worker Da'ad Azar.

Beneficiaries wishing to upgrade their homes will be allowed to take out long-term loans from the Housing Bank after filling out specific forms giving precise information on the alteration for which the loan is intended. Extension of the loan is subject to approval of UDD architects and engineers to the alteration requested, whether it be the addition of a room or the improvement of already existing facilities. Such control is necessary to ensure that the loans are not used to simply perpetuate the slum situation. UDD has seven full-time engineers and architects on its staff.

The same pattern will be repeated in other slum areas being helped by the UDD. As a matter of fact, work already began at the Jofeh site this month.

The UDD realises that its beneficiaries need financial support if they are to persevere in loan repayments and in upgrading their homes. It will therefore construct schools, clinics and other facilities in most of the slum areas being developed. This will not be necessary in the East Wihdat area, because residents are already making use of educational and health facilities in adjacent neighbourhoods. But a community centre will be built and run in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Development. A women's vocational training centre will also be established in a bid to raise family income by enabling women to acquire professional skills and hence become earners as well. A mosque and



A model of the new houses in the new project

shops will also be built.

The UDD's community development staff of 12 pay regular visits to East Wihdat, and they have opened a permanent counselling office to afford immediate and first hand advice to inquiring citizens.

### Model houses

During her visit to East Wihdat, Queen Noor inspected two demonstration units built by the UDD as an example of what dwellings at East Wihdat and other sites undergoing development will look like after being upgraded. The first model illustrates a toilet and adjoining room on a plot having a minimum area of 100 square metres. This is considered as a first stage to be attained by beneficiaries upgrading their dwellings after having installed proper sanitary toilet facilities. A second demonstration model shows how the original toilet one-room dwelling can be upgraded through the gradual addition of three or four rooms into two-storey houses.

The models also serve as an example of designs that were initiated as early as 1978 by the National Planning Council (NPC) and followed up by the UDD in conjunction with British consultants for use in the construction of 5,000 new dwellings at three empty sites: Marka, Ruseifah and Quweimeh. As in the slum sites being upgraded, these new sites will be divided into plots having a minimum area of 100 square metres. The UDD will either give these lots vacant to beneficiaries who will construct their own toilets and surrounding rooms in accordance with specified UDD designs, or the UDD will install toilet facilities and plumbing plus an adjacent room or two, and hand over these dwellings to beneficiaries, who will later be expected to add to them, also under UDD supervision at their own expense through loans

arranged by the UDD. Beneficiaries will pay the cost of the land and construction costs on a loan basis over a maximum period of 20 years at 8.5 per cent interest rates. Loan instalments will not exceed 25 per cent of the income of beneficiaries. Pathways, roads, shops, schools and water and electricity facilities will also be installed at these new sites, and costs incurred will also be worked into the loans to be repaid by beneficiaries on a pro rata basis.

The preliminary and final designs of these new sites were approved by a joint official Jordanian committee and experts of the World Bank, which is providing a substantial loan to finance the projects.

In 1980, the cabinet approved these designs and the loan agreement with the World Bank. However, when the detailed designs of the project were made available to top officials at cabinet level in June 1982 several objections to these designs surfaced.

### Main objections

The two main objections are that the minimum area allocated to each dwelling is 100 square metres. Those who are objecting claim that this is too small an area and are requesting that it be increased. The UDD has as a matter of fact increased the width of pathways that will run between dwellings from two metres to four metres, but demands are still being made that these pathways be increased to a width of six metres.

A seven member official committee comprising three cabinet members and several other officials was formed last July to review the designs of these three new sites and study the viability of the changes being demanded.

UDD officials fear that such changes will increase the costs of the projects to an extent that will make them out of the financial

reach of the target beneficiaries. They point out that these projects are designed to provide for the increasing needs of very low-income groups whose monthly income ranges between JD 40 and JD 100. Another 17-34 per cent of potential beneficiaries have monthly incomes of less than JD 40.

In this context, UDD officials recall with some consternation the example of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) housing project in the Jordan Valley. The project's 2,300 houses were originally built to provide housing for low and limited-income groups in the Jordan Valley.

Upon completion of the project, few Jordan Valley residents applied immediately to acquire these houses, in part because many of them felt that they would be unable to meet the monthly loan instalments since their incomes were dependent on seasonal crop gathering. The JVA, which had taken out several loans to complete the project, decided after one year to begin selling these houses to non-valley residents in order to begin repayment of its loans. About 20 per cent of the houses were sold to non-valley residents before the original target group began to realise that their opportunity for acquiring reasonable housing was slipping by, and they began to apply for houses en masse.

UDD officials fear that their experience with their beneficiaries may even be worse than this if the housing which they provide turns out to be out of the financial reach of the destitute for whom these houses will be built.

The UDD is financed by the government, the Housing Bank and the World Bank. The total cost of its projects is estimated at JD 17 million. The Jordanian government has provided JD 3.5 million, the Housing Bank furnished a JD 7.3 million loan while the World Bank is providing a JD 6.2 million loan.



Ramshackle dwellings where people live in East Wihdat

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b>  <b>MAIN CHANNEL</b> 17:30 ..... Koran 17:50 ..... Cartoons 18:10 ..... Treasure Island 18:25 ..... Walt Disney 19:25 ..... Local Programme 19:30 ..... Local Programme ..... on Development 20:30 ..... News in Arabic 20:35 ..... Arabic Series 21:40 ..... Local Programme on the Jordan Electricity Authority 22:10 ..... Wise Poets 23:00 ..... News in Arabic  <b>FOREIGN CHANNEL</b> Programmes of the foreign channel will be announced later.  <b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW  07:00 ..... Morning Show 10:00 ..... News Summary 10:05 ..... Morning Show 12:00 ..... News Summary 12:05 ..... Pop Session 13:00 ..... News Summary 13:05 ..... Pop Session 14:00 ..... News Bulletin 14:10 ..... Instruments 14:30 ..... Now Music 15:00 ..... Concert Hour 16:00 ..... News Summary 16:05 ..... Instrumental, Old Favorites 17:00 ..... Talking Points, Pop Session 18:00 ..... News Summary 18:05 ..... Over a Cup of Tea, Story Time 19:00 ..... News Bulletin 19:30 ..... Date with a Star 20:00 ..... Evening Show 21:00 ..... News Summary 21:05 ..... Evening Show 21:55 ..... News Headlines  <b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> 639, 720, 1415 KHz  06:00 Newscast 06:30 Country Style 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Tenstars 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newscast 08:30		<b>FILM</b>  * Caddie, the fourth film of the Australian film festival, at the Amman Chamber of Industry at 8:00 p.m.  <b>EXHIBITIONS</b>  * History of French Cinema, at the French Cultural Centre.  * The latest scientific reference books published in the United Kingdom, at the British Council.  <b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b>  American Centre ..... tel. 41520 British Council ..... 36147-8 French Cultural Centre ..... 37009 Goethe Institute ..... 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777 Hays Arts Centre ..... 665195 Hussein Youth City ..... 667181 Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793 Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 664251 Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111 University of Jordan Library ..... 84355  <b>MUSEUMS</b>  Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes from 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Ota (Claret Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab		<b>AMMAN AIRPORT</b>  This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.  <b>ARRIVALS</b> 07:15 ..... Cairo (EA) 07:45 ..... Karachi (PIA) 08:00 ..... Baghdad (RJ) 08:00 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 08:00 ..... Dhahran (RJ) 08:15 ..... Jeddah (RJ) 08:40 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 08:40 ..... Cairo (RJ) 08:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ) 08:50 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 09:10 ..... Cairo (EA) 09:15 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 09:15 ..... Dhahran (RJ) 09:45 ..... Muscat, Dubai (RJ) 09:50 ..... Cairo (EA) 10:10 ..... Bucharest (Tarom) 10:30 ..... Jeddah (SV) 10:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC) 10:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 10:30 ..... Bangkok (RJ) 10:30 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (RJ) 10:30 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ) 10:30 ..... London, Istanbul (RJ) 10:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 10:35 ..... Zurich (SR) 10:35 ..... Paris (AF) 10:45 ..... Casablanca, Tunis (RJ) 10:45 ..... Frankfurt (LH) 10:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ) 10:45 ..... Cairo (RJ) 10:45 ..... Cairo (EA) 10:45 ..... Beirut, Istanbul (YA)  <b>DEPARTURES</b> 05:00 ..... Cairo (RJ) 05:25 ..... Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH) 07:00 ..... Agaba (RJ) 08:15 ..... Cairo (EA) 08:40 ..... Karachi (PIA) 09:00 ..... Rome (Alitalia) 09:45 ..... Athens, Amsterdam (KLM) 09:45 ..... Larnaca (CY) 10:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ) 11:00 ..... Athens, Copenhagen (SK) 11:50 ..... London (RJ) 12:10 ..... Cairo (EA) 14:00 ..... Cairo (RJ) 16:15 ..... Bucharest (Tarom) 16:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)		<b>EMERGENCIES</b> Ambulance ..... 193, 75111 Fire, fire, police ..... 199 Blood bank ..... 75121 Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111 Fire headquarters ..... 22990-3 Police rescue ..... 192, 2111, 37777 Police headquarters ..... 39141 Traffic police ..... 56390-1 Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2 Municipal water service ..... 71125-8  <b>HOSPITALS</b> Hussein Medical Centre ..... 81813-32 Khalid Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-1 Akhik Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441 Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42362 Malhas, J. Amman ..... 36140 Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 66417-4 University Hospital ..... 15945 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 667158 Al-Muasher, J. Hussein ..... 667127-9 The Isaili, J. Abdali ..... 665292 Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 664164 Italian, Al-Mutajjem ..... 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111 Army, Marka ..... 91611  <b>NIGHT DUTY</b> AMMAN Dr. Hisham Abu Arqoub ..... 93122  <b>MARKET PRICES</b> Upper/lower price in fils per kg. Apple (African) ..... 240 / 200 Apple (American) ..... 240 / 200 Apple (Double Red) ..... 240 / 180 Apple (Golden) ..... 240 / 180 Apple (Japanese) ..... 360 / 300 Apple (Local) ..... 240 / 180 Apple (Starkins) ..... 240 / 180 Banana ..... 260 / 200 Banana (Mukammal) ..... 225 / 180 Beans ..... 340 / 300 Beans (string) ..... 340 / 300 Cabbage ..... 200 / 160 Carrot ..... 180 / 150 Cauliflower (white) ..... 210 / 170 Cherries ..... 420 / 380 Cucumber (large) ..... 180 / 150 Cucumber (small) ..... 240 / 200 Dates ..... 200 / 160 Eggplant (small) ..... 180 / 140 Eggplant (large) ..... 150 / 120 Figs ..... 280 / 200 Garlic ..... 500 / 400 Grapes ..... 340 / 200 Hot Green Pepper ..... 280 / 240 Lemon (imported) ..... 280 / 220 Lemon (local) ..... 180 / 140 Mellow ..... 70 / 50 Marrow (large) ..... 150 / 120 Marrow (small) ..... 300 / 170 Melon ..... 300 / 160 Okra ..... 460 / 400 Onion (dry) ..... 80 / 60 Parsley ..... 100 / 100 Peaches ..... 420 / 380 Pears (Lebanese) ..... 520 / 450 Potatoes ..... 250 / 200 Potatoes (imported) ..... 150 / 100 Radish ..... 150 / 120 Red Cherries ..... 500 / 450 Sage ..... 450 / 380 Spinach ..... 170 / 140 Sweet Pepper ..... 200 / 160 Tuna (imported) ..... 90 / 60 Water Melon ..... 140 / 100 Water Melon (stripped) ..... 100 / 70	

سكنا مياشيل



## World Islamic League denounces massacre

AMMAN (Petra) — The World Islamic League has called on the United Nations to take the necessary measures to effect the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli invasion forces from Lebanon.

In a statement issued in Amman Tuesday, the league called on the United States to stop its mat-

erial and moral support of Israel.

It also denounced the barbaric massacre committed by Israel in Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut, and called on the Arabs and Muslims to unify their ranks to confront Zionist barbarism and expansionist ambitions in the Arab and Muslim worlds.

## Jurists call for more solidarity with Palestinians

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian jurists association has appealed to all jurists in the world and their organisations to expose the racist tactics and the barbaric massacres committed by Israel against the Palestinians starting with the Deir Yassin massacre and ending with the recent Sabra and

Shatila massacre. The association called in a statement on Tuesday for more solidarity with the Palestinian people's just struggle for self-determination on their national soil and for confronting the designs aimed at annihilating the Palestinian people.

## Seminar on traffic problems to open in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on the role of citizens and institutions in protection against road accidents will be held in Amman in early November.

Participants in the seminar will discuss ways of curbing road accidents and the possibility of drawing up unified traffic systems for the roads in the various Arab and European countries.

Representatives from the health and public works ministries, the public security directorate, civil defence, the university of Jordan, the Yarmouk university and the Amman municipality will participate in the seminar.

Meanwhile, the Jordanian society for protection against road accidents has decided to increase its cooperation with similar societies in the Arab countries to benefit from their experiences.

## Palestinian pilgrims can visit relatives in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Ahmad Ubeidat has agreed to allow pilgrims coming from the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1948 to stay in Jordan for three days to visit their relatives.

Citizens hosting the pilgrims are

requested to apply to the Public Security Directorate declaring their desire to host the pilgrims one week before the pilgrims return from the Holy shrines in Saudi Arabia. The number of pilgrims to be hosted should not exceed four, the minister said.

## Asfour meets Cypriot trade delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour met Tuesday with the Cypriot trade delegation currently visiting Jordan.

They discussed ways of strengthening cooperation between Jordan and Cyprus and the possibility of increasing trade between the two countries.

## 5 Queen's Fellows take part in exchange programme

By Samira Kassar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Five Jordanian professionals have been designated by the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education (RECE), chaired by Her Majesty Queen Noor, as Queen's Fellows to be sent on a six-week exchange programme to the United States.

The visits are being jointly financed and organised by RECE and the American Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Foundation. The programme provides an opportunity for mid-to high-level Jordanian managers to tour the United States and meet professional counterparts and visit scientific, academic, technical and private sector institutions in their fields of specialisation.

The exchange programme, which in previous years was administered by the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship, was jointly undertaken with RECE for the first time in October 1981.

Six participants in the fields of agriculture, nursing, education, thermal power generation, municipal administration and youth programmes visited the United States in 1981 for a four to six week period.

This year's five participants were chosen out of 30 applicants, 16 of whom were interviewed by a

screening committee including members of RECE and previous participants.

One participant, or Queen's fellow, is Captain Susan Japakat, who is a biological analyst at the Directorate of Public Security crime laboratories. She told the Jordan Times that she anticipated visiting several forensic medicine laboratories and policewomen institutions during her stay in America. She expects this provide her with new ideas and insights into her work.

Another Queen's fellow who will be leaving for America on Oct. 9 is Dr. Nureddin Taqieddin, assistant deputy director general for finance at the Agricultural Credit Corporation. His programme will take him to several American states including Washington D.C., Philadelphia, Ohio and California among others.

He will visit several institutions involved in agricultural production and marketing and will be exploring new horizons in agricultural financing, development and policy-making. He also feels that his visit will enable his hosts to benefit by learning more about agriculture in Jordan. Such an exchange of knowledge will bring mutual benefit to Jordanian participants in the exchange programme as well as to the American counterparts with whom they meet, he feels.

A third Queen's fellow this year is Mr. Mousa Arafah, director general of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation.

The medical field's participant this year is Dr. Ibrahim Khalidi, director of the Khalidi Hospital and a consultant obstetrician and gynaecologist.

The fifth Queen's fellow participating in this year's exchange programme is Dr. Abdul Fattah Abu Hassan, production manager at the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company.

After being selected by RECE, fellows received tentative individual programmes outlining institutions of interest to each individual and schedules to visit them. Participants were also asked to comment on their programmes and ask for any alterations or additions that might be commensurate with their respective areas of special professional interest.

The costs that will be incurred by sending each of the five participants is something in the neighbourhood of \$5,000.

A previous Queen's fellow, who participated in the 1981 exchange programme, is Mr. Naser Sa'doun. He is a mechanical engineer and manager of projects at the Jordan Electricity Authority. In his capacity as a previous participant, he was one of those to take part in selecting this year's participants. He told the Jordan Times that he had benefited greatly by visiting power plants, both electrical and solar during his visit to the U.S. last year.

He expressed the opinion that such trips are not only beneficial in that they provide one with contact with highly qualified professional contacts, who continue to supply participants with useful information and new developments for years to come, but also because they allow participants to take a first-hand look at discoveries and new technical developments which are so recent that they have not yet been published.

He also felt that American manufacturers had been interested in learning from him in order to make their products better-suited to the Jordanian market.

"Such visits by Jordanian professionals are also highly important in helping to spread awareness amongst the American public regarding the Arab cause," he said.

His own experience had been that the Americans with whom he had come into contact had been uniformed on the Middle East, but interested and receptive to learning more about Arabs and their cause, particularly when approached in a broad-minded fashion, he said.

The Queen, who met with this year's participants, reminded them that their visit to the U.S. is taking place at a very critical moment in Arab history, particularly since it comes in the wake of the barbaric massacre perpetrated against Palestinian refugees in Lebanon by Israel and its allies. She called on them to be "good ambassadors of Jordan" and to represent the Arab point of view to their American hosts.

## Crown Prince presides over RSS meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan presided over at the mechanical engineering department of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) on Tuesday the first meeting of the consultative bodies of the RSS departments.

At the beginning of the meeting, Prince Hassan made a speech containing the major points which will be discussed in the meeting. The points were focused on the main tasks of the RSS and the link between the research and services of these departments with the goals of the Jordanian and Arab society.

Prince Hassan said the RSS research plans, studies, services and working programmes depended mainly on the initiative of the researchers and the semi-planned contact through the various meetings and seminars. This pattern of work has not fulfilled the aspirations of the youth and the RSS management. Therefore, the coming stage requires complete interaction between the various Jordanian sectors and the RSS departments through the consultative bodies and regular meetings held with the aim of getting acquainted with the problems of our community in general, evaluating these problems and finding the proper solutions for them.

Prince Hassan proposed the holding of two regular meetings every year for these bodies, one at the end of the year and the other in the middle of the year. The aim of the first meeting should be to assess the activities of the year before and the achievements accomplished, while the aim of the second meeting should be to review and rectify the programmes and make them as flexible as possible in order to implement them in full.

Prince Hassan urged the consultative bodies to participate in developing the sources of financing research and scientific projects. He pointed out that financing scientific research in the Arab countries is still below the level of fulfilling the urgent needs of research. He said these countries still lack legislation to impose fees to finance scientific research in these countries.

At the end of the meeting, Prince Hassan expressed his wish that the efforts of the elite Jordanians participating in the meeting would succeed in achieving the goals they aspire to.

An open dialogue then took place on the tasks of these bodies and their role in the next phase. The consultative bodies called for coordination among the scientific research institutes and for further linkage between RSS activities and the requirements of the Jordanian and Arab communities as well as the utilisation of the RSS technical departments in helping tackle the problems of our community in a scientific and practically advanced way.

The participants also agreed to hold periodic meetings with the heads of the RSS departments.

## Local company to drill 24 wells in Ma'an

AMMAN (Petra) — A local company will drill several artesian wells south east of Ma'an in southern Jordan for the purpose of assessing the quantity of underground water in the region, according to an agreement signed here Monday.

Under the agreement signed with the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) the company will drill 12 wells at a depth of 200 metres each, six mothers at a depth of 350 metres and six more

at a depth of 500 metres.

The agreement provides for the project to be completed in 10 months at the cost of JD 750,000. The water is needed for the phosphates mines schemes in the region of Shidieh where deposits are estimated at 1000 million tonnes of phosphates, according to Dr. Abdul Aziz Wishah, director of the NRA water studies department.

He said that Jordan has plans for extracting phosphates in the

Shidieh area at the annual rate of half a million tonnes starting in 1986, and this will increase to become 10 million tonnes by the year 2000.

Water, he added is the most essential element needed for the extraction of phosphates and NRA is striving to provide the required resources which should supply some 20 million cubic metres of water annually for the phosphates projects.

## RSS prepares new monograph in Arabic

AMMAN (J.T.) — To fill the gap created by lack of well organised scientific books in Arabic, the science division of the Royal Scientific Society's (RSS) Education Department has recently published a monograph on the logic of special theory of relativity.

Dr. Hisham Ghasib, the author of the monograph told the Jordan Times that the study aims to meet the needs of the society which is

suffering from a scarcity of proper scientific books in Arabic specially in the field of the theory of relativity.

"It also presents the subject matter of the theory in a precise manner unlike other Arabic books which dealt with it in a rather popular and metaphysical approach," Dr. Ghasib said.

The monograph placed emphasis on the logic of the theory and presented it as a logical development arising from contradictions of classical physics.

According to Dr. Ghasib the monograph also stresses the cultural-philosophical aspects of the theory, and it will be of great benefit for university physics students, physicists and all educated persons interested in the cultural dimension of the theory.

## We, American women living in Jordan,

**DEPLORE** the Israeli aggression and atrocities against the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

**WE CALL UPON** the American government to stop all military and financial aid to Israel,

**AND ENFORCE** the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli troops not only from Beirut, but from all of Lebanon.

Nancy Madi, Maryland  
Bettye Hashem, Texas  
Sonia Adwan, California  
Margaret Shurdom, Michigan  
Cheryl Sukhtian, Texas  
Virginia Toukan, Mass.  
Karen Asfour, Michigan  
Rosemary Bdeir, Tennessee  
Martha Abu-Ragheb, Tennessee  
Karen Kasim, Mass.  
Patty Mattar, Conn.

Lori Asfour, Michigan  
Sue Haj-Hassan, Tenn.  
Ann Khalif, Tenn.  
Brenda Khurma, Maine  
Barbara Khurma, Calif.  
Carol Amaya, Mass.  
Peggy Abu-Ragheb, Tenn.  
Connie Khurdi, Calif.  
Elmalou Annab, Calif.  
Toy Nasser, Michigan  
Linda Layne, Calif.  
Loredana Saket, Calif.

Kay Mukhar, Utah  
Eileen Abu-Jaber, Tenn.  
Sheila Mulki, New York  
Nancy Haddad, Calif.  
Lorrie Kafena, Oklahoma  
Sue Dah Dah, Illinois  
Candis Kharrat, Texas  
Rebecca Salti, Utah  
Marie Ayoub, Calif.  
Vivean Daher, New York  
Jean Annab, Iowa

# Jordan Times

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## Deeds louder than words

UNITED STATES President Ronald Reagan's announcement that the American-Italian-French multinational force would return to Beirut this week, upon the request of the Lebanese government and with the approval of the Israeli government, exposes as many contradictions as it solves immediate problems of security in the Lebanese capital. It is ironic indeed that the American president would announce this move, while it is direct American support to Israel and indirect American support through Israel for rightist Lebanese militia that has given anti-Palestinian forces the freedom and equipment to kill the Palestinians whom Mr. Reagan now wants to protect. It is ironic that Mr. Reagan needs the permission of the occupying Israelis to send in a multinational force to protect the Palestinians from the excesses of the Israelis and their rightist Lebanese killer friends.

It is ironic and hypocritical that Mr. Reagan "demands" Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, but does not put any bite into his bark. Why is it that when the United States wants the Soviets out of Afghanistan, or the Polish military off the backs of the Polish people, it is prepared to go to all sorts of extremes by imposing anti-Soviet boycotts to

an extent even that drives a wedge between the United States and its main allies in Western Europe? But, when it comes to demanding an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, Mr. Reagan resorts only to television speeches and mediagenic expressions of anger?

The root cause of the killing in the Middle East throughout the second half of this century has been and remains the willingness of the West, and of the United States leadership in particular, to confer upon the people and army of Israel a special human status, a special moral code that is different from the status and codes of other human beings throughout the world. The Israelis have a special reason for statehood, and they can exercise their statehood in special ways that are not allowed to other people and other states—this is the crux of the Western attitude to Israel, and the underlying reason for death and atrocities and conflict in the Middle East. Mr. Reagan has not yet shown us convincingly that he is prepared to deal with Israel as a normal country on par with other countries. Until he does, he will remain, as all his predecessors were, an accomplice in and financier of racism and death, a man whose deeds speak louder than his words.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: The Jordanian-Palestinian family is strong

Expressing the sorrows and concerns of the Jordanian-Palestinian family, His Majesty the King addressed Monday representatives of public and official groups and establishments in Jordan. The King reiterated Jordan's firm stand against Israeli aggressions and called for continued struggle to restore Arab rights, regardless of the pains inflicted by the enemy's brutality and his criminal acts.

The joint sufferings of the Jordanian-Palestinian family, the King said, had accomplished the greatest embodiment of Arab yearnings for unity, since the Great Arab Revolt.

Such sufferings will constantly give us the strength for facing new dangers and assess their scope, to defy all aspects of despair and anguish of defeat—a thing which the enemy tries to spread and reinforce through his barbaric crimes on Arab soil, the King stressed.

The Jordanian-Palestinian relationship is an internal concern, the King emphasised, and a com-

mencement of a dialogue between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the sole representative of the Palestinian people, has become imperative. The future relationship regarding their unity is theirs to discuss.

The form and content of such a relationship should express the will of the people. A referendum will only facilitate the formulation of a solid platform for future ties.

The King called for a concentrated Arab effort in the American arena, substantiating decisions made at the Fez summit, and solidifying the positive aspects the Reagan initiative introduced.

The massacre has moved the world's emotions, the King said, and Israel is facing wide-scale isolation and condemnation. To move effectively is possible; but the solidification of Arab might is important. We are positive, the King emphasised, that Jordanian-Palestinian joint effort will contribute a lot to attaining such an honourable goal.

### Al Dustour: Solid support for principled attitudes

His Majesty the King met Monday with representatives of the Jordanian family, and gave a comprehensive and elaborate account and analysis of the national, Arab and international situation.

Jordan, the King said, has consistently honoured its pan-Arab commitments and assumed its responsibilities. The eminent dangers and barbaric assaults against our nation, the Palestinian side of it in particular, have invariably solidified our principled attitudes and reinforced our standing convictions of the irreversibility of Jordanian-Palestinian fraternity and unity.

The special ties between the two sides of our people have tightened and outlived hard times, aggressions and dangers. The unity of our family

now needs new steps to be made.

Effective efforts to coordinate Jordan's and the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) approach to future relations between our people has become necessary. The PLO departed from Beirut not only stronger, but also more capable and free-handed to reach sound and historic decisions, the King emphasised.

Israel's plans and the civil administration conspiracy are to be faced; and it is for Jordan and the PLO, the sole representative of the Palestinian people, in the first place, to confront the dangers.

Israel is getting isolated in the world, and with full adherence to the Fez summit decisions, a coordinated Jordanian-Palestinian effort will be of great importance to launch a peace offensive.

## SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

By Dr. Awn Rifai

# Work too should be measured in the industrial establishments

THE 'PROMOTION' of productivity is one of the main goals we should set our sights at, since productivity is of paramount importance in bringing about development and progress no matter what material resources are pumped into the society. Constant progress is achieved by improving the performance of the workers, the latter being achieved on the basis of work measurement.

In order to measure work, we should start by setting certain standards compatible with the relevant use. Results of the work are to be specified as accurately as possible and workers have to be supplied with the

disciplinary instructions needed to maintain the level of the required accuracy. The measurement system itself has to be modified and updated to account for any variation in work procedures or in the desired outcome.

One of the main problems encountered in measuring work is the ability to perform accurate measurements on which we can count with confidence in taking decisions. A related problem is the cost of undertaking such a measurement. Does the level of accuracy obtained at a certain economical cost justify our

measurement? And what is the cost of not measuring work, or not achieving the desired accuracy?

Basic measurement techniques involve time study, predetermined time system, work sampling, standard data or a combination of these techniques. The direct time study measurement is the approach most widely resorted to.

The control of all the possible sources of inaccuracies in the measurement system is a difficult task. The system for specifying operator instructions, the methods deviations from the specified ins-

tructions, the justifiable deviations, the production measurement, and the processing and reporting of the data involved all represent variables that are hard to detect and correct within limited time and cost constraints.

There exist many scientific techniques which enable the work measurement to be fulfilled with maximum accuracy and at minimum cost. These involve the assessment of the work as well as the performance ratings and their precisions. The plus-or-minus per cent tolerances can be calculated on a statistical basis in

order to obtain the desired accuracy.

The control of the standards, accuracies can reduce the cost of work measurement. For instance, the simplification of the data only to provide the accuracy required allows greater standards coverage and entails more savings than by over-engineering the precision of the measurement data.

The experience of firms and industrial establishments that have adopted work measurement as a normal practice have demonstrated the significant benefits derived from such an undertaking.



## Gemayel profile

By Kate Dorian  
Associated Press writer

BEIRUT, Lebanon — In an emotional eulogy last week Amin Gemayel gave the first indication he would be willing to take over for his slain brother, Bashir Gemayel.

The older Gemayel pledged the work begun by his younger brother, killed in a bomb blast shortly after being elected Lebanon's president, would be continued.

A shrewd attorney and businessman, Gemayel is a member of parliament representing the Christian Maronites in the Christian-controlled Metn area. He also is a member of the politburo of the Falange Party, which his father, Pierre, founded in 1936.

Bashir Gemayel had made many enemies as commander of the Christian rightist militias. But the older Gemayel is not the controversial character nor military man his brother was.

While his brother was adored by the Christian masses, Amin Gemayel is an introvert and an academic.

He is married and has two sons and a daughter. Those acquainted with him say he is a cultured man who likes to visit monasteries in his free time. He is also known to be an avid reader of Lebanese history. He speaks excellent French and some English.

Although eclipsed by his more charismatic brother since the 1975-76 civil war that established Bashir as the leader of east Beirut, Amin is not unpopular in the Christian areas. His portraits adorn buildings from the northern approaches to east Beirut to the central mountains further north. Like his brother and his father, Amin has survived two assassination attempts, both in 1980. He was slightly wounded in the cheek when a car bomb exploded as he was driving down from his ancestral village of Bikfaya where his brother is now buried.

### Flexible politician

As a politician, Gemayel is considered more flexible than his brother. He has maintained cordial relations with both the Syrians and the Palestinians, a line that will make him more broadly acceptable as a presidential aspirant than his brother, who was bitterly opposed to the presence of Syrians and Palestinians in Lebanon.

"The onward march begun by Bashir Gemayel, under the guidance of Pierre Gemayel, and the Kureh Party will continue no matter what the difficulties and the conspiracies, because it is the right path of justice and love," Amin said in his eulogy.

One of Amin's accomplishments since he was elected deputy in 1972 has been to centralise the municipality of the Metn area and improve public works.

But his greatest venture was the construction of a sophisticated think tank and research centre called "The House of the Future."

Completed in 1980, the six-story structure stands on a hilltop overlooking a former Palestinian refugee camp and houses a \$5 million computer system.

A one-million-dollar Honeywell computer has a research staff of 40 and digests 108 publications from Europe, the United States and the Arab World. The information is condensed into a publication called "Panorama," with 1,000 subscribers including the Israeli Political Science Association.

The Falangists also operate bus companies, two radio stations, two newspapers, a food cooperative and a security guard service. Amin is president of a firm that links them all together.

# Brezhnev: 'Principles adopted by Arab summit are not at variance with what the Soviet Union has been struggling for many years'

Last week, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev delivered a speech at the Kremlin in honour of South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad who was in Moscow on an official visit. Following are major excerpts from the speech which contained new Soviet proposals for Middle East peace:

The Israeli aggressor has ultimately revealed its predatory nature to the whole world. Never before has the aggressor acted so cynically, flouting the integrity of a sovereign country, staging methodically mass killings of Palestinians and Lebanese, violating brazenly the generally recognised norms of international law, the decisions of the United Nations Security Council.

The essence of the U.S. policy in the Middle East was clearly exposed during the bloody war. The United States, far from trying to contain the Israeli aggression, actually sacrificed Lebanon to Israel. As a result the Israelis occupied a considerable part of Lebanon, annihilating tens of thousands of people, making hundreds of thousands of peaceful citizens homeless.

And over the whole of that

time, Washington, which is so fond of all sorts of "sanctions" "punishments", has not uttered a single word of condemnation of the aggressor, and, certainly, has made no mention of real steps to put a stop to its actions.

It is too early yet to draw the line under the tragedy in Lebanon. But a conclusion can be made confidently already today: as a result of the courage and staunchness displayed by the Palestinians, Lebanese and Syrians at the walls of Beirut and in the mountains of Lebanon, Israel and its American backers have suffered a heavy political and moral defeat.

They have failed to cancel the Palestinian issue and remove it from the order of the day either by fire or sword, on the contrary the heroism displayed in fighting by the Palestinians, who were many times outnumbered by their

enemy, has immeasurably enhanced the prestige of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and increased its political weight.

Presently Washington is in a hurry to consign the bloody tragedy to oblivion, is pretending to be trying to find a settlement of the Middle East problem. But the proposals of the USA are basically vicious. They deny the Palestinians the right to self-determination and creation of their own state, and reduce the whole of "settlement" to promises of an "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians under Israeli full control. They do not contain a single word about the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine — PLO.

It must be said, for that matter, that in opposing the creation by the Palestinians of their own state, the Washington administration is thus also calling in question the legal basis of Israeli existence. As the decision adopted by the U.N. in 1947 provided for the creation of the former mandated territory of Palestine of two sovereign states — an Arab state and a Jewish one. Nobody has cancelled that decision and has no, repeat, no right to do so. It would be rash to think that this decision can be implemented only in its part concerning the creation of a Jewish state, and infinitely disregarded in the part concerning the creation of

an Arab Palestinian state.

If one is to talk seriously about some progress towards a Middle East settlement, it is now necessary, in the first place, to make the aggressor withdraw from Lebanon, renounce brigand actions and put an end to provocations against Syria. We would advise Israel to come its senses and stop playing with fire. The patience of the world community is not, repeat, not infinite.

As we are profoundly convinced, a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can and must be based on the following principles according both to the general norms of international law and the General Assembly pertaining to that problem.

### Principles for peace

In the first place, the principle of inadmissibility of seizure of foreign lands through aggression should be strictly observed. And this means that all territories occupied by Israel since 1967 — the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Sector, the Lebanese lands — must be returned to the Arabs. The borders between Israel and its Arab neighbours must be declared inviolable.

Second, the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, to the creation

of their own independent state on the Palestinian lands, which will be freed from the Israeli occupation — on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in Gaza Sector — must be ensured in practice. The Palestinian refugees must be

situated, must be returned to the Arabs and become an inseparable part of the Palestinian state. Free access of believers to the holy shrines of the three religions must be ensured in the whole of Jerusalem.

Fourth, the right of all states of the area must be ensured to safe and independent existence and development, of course, as it is impossible to ensure the security of some people, while flouting the security of others.

Fifth, an end must be put to the state of war, and peace must be established between the Arab states and Israel. And this means, that all sides in the conflict, including Israel and the Palestinian state, must commit themselves to mutually respect each others' sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and resolve cropping up disputes through peaceful means, through talks.

Sixth, international guarantees of settlement must be drawn up and adopted, the role of guarantors could be assumed, let us say, by the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, or by the U.N. Security Council as a whole.

Such a comprehensive, truly just and really lasting settlement can be drawn up and implemented only through collective efforts with the participation of all sides concerned, including, certainly,

PLO — the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

This is precisely the way of settlement implied in our proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East, which has gained broad support, including from Democratic Yemen.

I would like to stress that in the present situation the unity of the Arab states in the struggle against the Israeli aggressors is important as never before. The Arabs need this unity like air, like water. And the stronger and more reliable this unity is, the sooner the imperialist intrigues in the Middle East are foiled.

An Arab summit meeting closed the other day. The statement issued on the results of its work has reflected the well-founded alarm and concern about the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the continuing occupation of Arab lands by it. We positively assess the principles for the settlement of the Palestinian issue and of the Middle East settlement as a whole, which were adopted by the meeting. They are not at variance with what the Soviet Union has been struggling for many years now, and which has been once again expressed by me above in a condensed form.

granted the possibility envisaged by the U.N. decisions to return to their homes or get appropriate compensation for the property left by them.

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# 'Democracy wall' graffiti on the upsurge

By Colin McIntyre  
Raeur

PRAGUE — To get to Prague's democracy wall, just follow the aint smeans covering signs to the ohn Lennon memorial.

Neither of these sites is listed in any official guide to the Czechoslovak capital, but they are apparently familiar to a wide circle of people interested in projecting their views and grievances to a wider public.

Efforts by the authorities to aint over their graffiti, far from topping them, appear to have drawn more attention to the wall and encouraged others to add their thoughts.

The curious history of the wall, situated in a quiet street containing a number of foreign embassies near the Vltava River, began just after the shooting of the former Beatles star John Lennon in New York in December 1980. One day a memorial "plaque" bearing the inscription "za (for) Johna Winston Lennona" and the date of his birth and death, appeared on the wall, drawn carefully in chalk.

Soon flowers and candles were left at the foot of the memorial,

and quotations from some of Lennon's songs, such as "Long Live Love" and "Give Peace a Chance", appeared on the wall next to it.

The flowers and candles would be removed by police, but were immediately replaced.

At weekends groups of young people used to gather at the memorial to sing or play tapes of Lennon songs. Police kept an eye on these groups, but did not intervene.

The authorities finally acted a

few months later. Overnight the four-metre high wall was covered from top to bottom with military green paint, blotting out everything on it.

A few days later, the memorial and quotations were back on the wall. Once again it was painted over, but just as quickly restored in its original form.

Cat-and-mouse game

While this cat-and-mouse game

was going on, the graffiti was spreading onto other walls in the neighbourhood, and its content was becoming more overtly political.

Alongside calls for universal peace and love appeared such slogans as "freedom" "we don't want communism," "we are not free in Czechoslovakia," "down with censorship."

The international nuclear disarmament symbol appeared in some places, and more significantly, a "swords-

to-ploughshares" emblem used by the unofficial peace movement in East Germany which has close links to the Protestant Church.

On the first anniversary of Lennon's death, Dec. 8, several hundred mainly young people gathered at the wall to mark the occasion. Police had sealed off all streets leading to it, and took down details of identity documents, but did not otherwise intervene.

However, after the declaration of martial law in Poland on Dec.

13, the authorities decided to act again. The wall was covered with a huge wooden hoarding, which soon carried posters announcing forthcoming films, concerts and exhibitions.

This does not, however, appear to have "silenced democracy wall". Many of the posters have been scribbled on, and on other walls in the surrounding neighbourhood, over an area much larger than the original one, splashes of yellow, green and grey paint, some of them fresh, testify

to the continued efforts of some people to have their say and the authorities to try to stop them.

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# SPORTS

## American football players strike

NEW YORK (R) — Professional American football players, seeking a share of billions of dollars paid by U.S. networks to televise their games, were on strike Tuesday for the first time in the sport's 63-year history.

The strike affects some 1,400 players from the 28 teams in the National Football League and comes just eight days after the start of the new four-month season.

The National Football League

Players' Association, the Players' Union, called the walkout Monday after seven months of negotiations with the League's owners failed to produce agreement over a new contract.

The players wanted a four-year contract giving them half the money which the three national television networks pay the team owners in return for permission to screen the games.

ABC, CBS and NBC and the owners have signed a five-year

contract, now in its first year, under which the networks are paying \$2.13 billion to screen the matches.

Gene Upshaw, president of the Players' Union, said in an interview Monday night: "We will remain on strike until the management comes to bargain in good faith."

The lowest-paid American football players earn about \$40,000 a season, while the highest-paid can make as much as \$600,000.

## Former WBA champion retires

SEOUL (R) — Kim Tae-Shik of South Korea, former World Boxing Association (WBA) flyweight champion, has retired after undergoing surgery for a brain haemorrhage, his handlers said Tuesday.

Kim was injured in a fight earlier this month against Roberto Ramirez of Mexico which he won on a controversial points decision. He had an operation immediately after the fight and is still in hospital.

## Bobby Robson makes his managerial debut as England meets Denmark

COPENHAGEN (R) — Bobby Robson, England's new manager, will be determined to lay to rest the ghost of the team's last disastrous visit to Scandinavia when they meet Denmark in a European Soccer Championship Group Three match Wednesday.

English soccer is still haunted by the memory of the 2-1 defeat handed out by Norway last September which all but wrecked England's chances of qualifying for the World Cup finals in Spain.

And Robson will not be anxious to have his name added to the list of soccer managers who have come to grief here in recent months, especially on his managerial debut for England.

The Danes took some impressive scalps last year with wins over Romania, Greece and Norway. But their most prized victory was a 3-1 drubbing of Italy in a World Cup qualifying match in Copenhagen last June. It was the only defeat the Italians suffered on the road to Spain, and 13 months later they were crowned World Champions.

Little wonder that Denmark's West German coach Sepp Piontek is confident. "We have shown in the past that we are capable of beating all comers," he said. "England may be favourites but that does not stop me expecting a Danish victory."

But the Danes have injury problems of their own, and Robson will lose no sleep over the news that former European Footballer of the Year Allan Simonsen has also been ruled out.

Denmark, who will include 10 professionals who play on the continent in their line up, will rely heavily on the trio from Dutch side Ajax, utility man Jan Moelby, striker Jesper Olsen and defender Soeren Lerby, as well as striker Preben Elkjaer from the Belgian team Lokeren.

Robson has made only three changes from the England side who finished the World Cup finals unbeaten, and two of those were enforced by injuries to Thompson and Copell.

## Little League cancels Friday's soccer games

AMMAN (J.T.) — In view of the tragic events in Lebanon, the Amman Little League Association is cancelling the soccer games scheduled for Friday Sept. 24, a spokesman for the association said here Tuesday. Next games will be held on Friday Oct. 8, the spokesman added.

## Soviets claim 1st weightlifting title

LIUBLJANA, Yugoslavia (R) — A sparkling performance by Yuri Sarkisian gave the Soviet Union the first title at the World Weightlifting Championships Monday night.

He won the featherweight (60kg) class with a two-lift total of 302.5kg to equal the world record of Bulgaria's Beloslav Manolov.

Sarkisian trailed in third place after the snatch with 132.5kg but moved into the lead when he made the highest jerk of the night with 170kg.

Andreas Behm of East Germany, although not greatly fancied, took the silver medal with 300kg and a disappointing Daniel Nunez of Cuba could finish only third with 295kg.

The result of Tuesday's lightweight (67.5kg) class should confirm that East Germany's Joachim Kunz is the undisputed leader in this category.

Kunz, last year's champion, heads the current ranking list with a 337.5kg total, well ahead of Virgil Odeiu of Romania, whose best is 320kg. Then there is a wide gap down to Xinning Zhao of China with 307.5kg, followed by Pavlos Lesporidis of Greece on the 300kg mark.

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**Scanlon beats Lutz at WCT meet**

LOS ANGELES (R) — Eighth-seeded Bill Scanlon beat Bob Lutz, 6-3, 6-1 in the opening round of the \$300,000 WCT world series of tennis.

Scanlon, 25, was in complete control during the 65-minute match Monday night. He won the first set with a lone service break and then broke Lutz's serve three times in the second set.

In other first-round matches, Francisco Gonzalez beat Australian Brad Drewett, 6-3, 7-6. Jay Lapidus rallied to beat South African Bernie Minton, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, and Sweden's Per Hjerppe beat Hank Pfister 6-2, 6-2.

**DELUXE VILLA FOR RENT**

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**THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN ADVERTISEMENT**

**FOR PREQUALIFICATION OF SPECIALISED CONSULTING FIRMS FOR TRAFFIC ENGINEERING AND DESIGN STUDY FOR TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENT AT FOUR SELECTED ROAD INTERSECTIONS IN AMMAN**

- The Government of Jordan, represented by the National Planning Council, invites specialised international consulting firms to submit pre-qualification data which show their qualification, through experience with projects of similar type and magnitude, to provide services required for a traffic engineering study and design of the required civil works, to improve traffic flow at four selected road intersections in Amman, namely:
  - the Sports City Intersection;
  - Abdul-Nasser Roundabout (Ministry of Interior Roundabout);
  - King Talal Roundabout (Third Circle, Jabal Amman); and
  - the King Abdullah - Yarmouk Intersection and Nasr Entrance.

Only those specialised firms having a minimum of seven years experience in the relevant field need apply. The services are to be carried out in three separate phases: the first includes an up-dating of traffic survey and projections at the intersections concerned and a conceptual engineering design of the alternative options to improve traffic flow; the second phase involves the detailed engineering design and preparation of tender documents in respect of the construction work required for the selected option at each of the intersections involved; the third phase involves supervision of construction.

- Prequalification data shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
  - Name, address, country and date of incorporation and type of firm.
  - Names of principals and key employees of firm, including professional specialties and brief biographical data.
  - List of contracts underway or completed by firm in last five years of similar type to services under consideration, with brief description, location, name of Employers, total cost and type of services provided. Special attention will be given to firm's previous experience in urban road traffic engineering design, aimed at improvement of traffic flows.
  - Name and address of firm's bankers or other credit reference.
  - Any additional information which will demonstrate the degree of qualification of firm of services under consideration.

3. Although the international consultant ultimately selected to provide the proposed services will be required to associate with a local Jordanian consulting engineering firm, the name or qualification of the local associates should not be included with the prequalification sub-missions of the international consultant at this stage. The short-listed firms will be issued Request for Proposals, which will include the criteria and procedure for his selection of local associates.

4. Prequalification data shall be submitted not later than 12.00 a.m. (noon) on Saturday, 16 October 1982, to:

**The President National Planning Council**  
P.O. Box 555  
Amman, Jordan

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**NOTICE OF SALE BY SEALED BID**

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You are cordially invited to submit a sealed bid for each individual lot of each of the following items which Aramco is currently offering for sale under this sealed bid solicitation.

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LOT NO. 3	CABLE: PARKWAY; 15,000V, 3C, 500 MCM, 37 STRAND	DHAHRAN
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**DHAHRAN** — Aramco's Sales & Support Division Receptionist, located in Building 3122, Rm-151.

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House consists of three bedrooms and bathroom. De luxe furniture. Located in the Mahatta Road, Wadi Al Nasr opposite Al Shamma' factory, the entrance of Abu Faisal grocery store. Annual rent JD 1,200 to be paid in advance, although the amount is negotiable. Owner is letting the house because he wants to leave abroad. House is available for immediate delivery.

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Two bedrooms, fully furnished with colour TV, telephone, car parking space, wall-to-wall carpet. Location: West Amman, Tia' Al Ali, few minutes from Barg Supermarket. Suitable for expatriate married couple.

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Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.







## WORLD

## Bonn opposition agrees on CDU leader as chancellor

BONN (R) — West Germany's conservative opposition and the liberal Free Democrats (FDP) resumed talks Tuesday on forming a centre-right government after agreeing to elect Helmut Kohl Chancellor next week.

The parties agreed Monday night on a timetable to oust Social Democratic (SPD) Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, now heading a minority SPD administration, with a "constructive vote of no confidence" in parliament on Oct. 1.

Under the constitution Mr. Kohl, the Christian Democratic (CDU) leader, must be elected chancellor simultaneously by an absolute majority of the 497-member Bundestag (lower house).

The accord, which foresees fresh elections next March 6, came after right-wing Bavarian Premier Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Social Union (CSU), dropped his demand that a federal election be held this year.

Mr. Strauss' climbdown, only hours after he had declared the demand non-negotiable, was seen in Bonn Tuesday as a first major victory for Mr. Kohl and a loss of face for the Bavarian leader.

There was no sign that Mr. Strauss had won concessions on policy or government jobs for the CSU in return for dropping his insistence on elections, though the date for the change of government is a week later than Mr. Kohl's aides had hoped.

The CDU/CSU parliamentary party Tuesday formally endorsed Mr. Kohl as its candidate for chancellor, with only one deputy abstaining and one voting against him.

Assuming the vote goes the same way in the Bundestag, the CDU leader would need the support of 24 of the FDP's 53 members to be elected.

In a show of hands last Friday, 33 FDP deputies endorsed party leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher's decision to abandon Mr. Schmidt's left-liberal government and open talks with the CDU.

That would give a centre-right government a comfortable majority in parliament.

Mr. Strauss told the CDU/CSU meeting a new government would immediately withdraw the present government's 1983 budget draft from the Bundestag and draw up a new budget.

CDU Schleswig-Holstein State Premier Gerhard Stoltenberg, virtually certain to be the new finance minister, said the present draft would have led to a deficit of 50 billion marks (\$20 billion) next year.

#### 'The black giant'

BONN (R) — Helmut Kohl is known popularly as "the black giant" but his critics say he has yet to cast a very impressive shadow in West German politics.

In the past, his critics, as well as some of his own party colleagues, have called the six-foot four-inch (1.93 metres) Mr. Kohl too colourless for the nation's top political post.

Mr. Kohl, 52, originally rose fast in his Christian Democratic Union (CDU), becoming leader in 1973. But in the 1976 federal elections he narrowly failed to unseat Social Democratic (SPD) Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his future in politics looked bleak.

Mr. Kohl was criticised for running a bland campaign in which he appeared unable to stand up to Mr. Schmidt on economic affairs and foreign policy.

In 1979 he was replaced as leader of the conservative election campaign by Franz-Josef Strauss, head of the CDU's Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union (CSU).

But Mr. Strauss' defeat in the federal elections the next year was the alliance's worst result since its formation 31 years earlier.

His aides say he is better liked than any other West German politician. He cultivates the image of a respectable, middle-of-the-road man.

On another level, he helped patch up the deep rifts between the CDU and CSU after the 1980 failure.

## Survivors of Beirut massacre give gruesome details of 3-day ordeal

By Clara Hemphill

BEIRUT (A.P.) — Survivors recounting the massacre of Palestinians in refugee camps here said the horror began last Thursday — a day earlier than previously believed — with the killers butchering their victims with knives.

"They came in 30 trucks from the mountains," said Yahia Salem, 57, whose 80-year-old brother was murdered in the attacks. "In the beginning they killed with knives, so as not to make noise."

He said the stabbings and throat cuttings began early Thursday, and by late morning there were snipers in the streets of the Shatila camp. "Anyone who crossed the street, they killed."

By Friday afternoon, the gunmen started going into houses, shooting men, women and children, he said. Then they dynamited the houses, reducing them to rubble.

Other eyewitnesses confirmed the account and said another attack was carried out Saturday morning. Earlier reports said the killings began Friday.

Yahia's brother, Mohammed, 65, went softly over the body of their brother Sahid. "My brother was not a fighter," said Mohammed, holding a pink handkerchief to his nose to block the smell of the corpses rotting in the 90-degree sun.

"He was going with a white flag to the Israelis to say there were no fighters in the camp, only old people, women and children."

Women wailed and waved their arms in anger and despair as Red Cross workers put bodies, wrapped in clear plastic or dirty blankets, in neat rows for identification by relatives.

The Red Cross and civil defence workers began bulldozing a mass grave to bury victims who were not identified.

One hundred metres away, women sobbed and clawed the reddish brown earth where they claimed 200 babies were buried.

Red Cross workers said they had recovered 120 bodies by Sunday and said they believed many more were buried under the rubble of dynamited and bulldozed cinderblock shacks in Shatila and Sabra camps.

They said they were picking up the bodies littering the streets and half-covered by rubble and would investigate the claims that bodies were buried in the killers' bulldozers in mass graves.

A bulldozer pushed through the rubble of one house and they took out four bodies. An old woman stroked the hair of the body of a young woman laid out on a stretcher.

There is indeed fear in the camps of that another massacre might take place. At mid-morning, thousands of people ran out of the Shatila camp and surrounding neighbourhoods, shouting "Haddad, Haddad".

A rumour had spread that the soldiers of Saad Haddad, the Israeli-backed major whom some blame for the massacre, had returned.

Israel, which moved into west Beirut last Wednesday and had troops surrounding the camps during the massacre, blamed the attack on right-wing Falangists.

Many survivors in the camps said the killers were followers of Haddad. On Monday, the attack was claimed by a shadowy rightist group calling itself "The Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners."

A Danish television tape shot at about 1 p.m. (1100 GMT) Friday showed rightist militiamen arresting four Lebanese army men in an encounter in which a shot was fired, then taking the army soldiers into the camps.

At the same time the militiamen were stopping weeping women and children from leaving the camps.

No information was available as to what happened to the soldiers.

A Lebanese security force officer who refused to be identified said that Thursday afternoon he saw a convoy of Falangist vehicles on a roadway leading from the airport. On Monday reporters saw red signs on the road that pointed toward Beirut and Samid "Falange MP."

The security force officer estimated the size of the convoy at 4,000 men.

He said that on Thursday he and his paratrooper unit clashed with men from Haddad's force who were trying to massacre druze residents of a nearby neighbourhood.

He said that Israeli forces entered the camp for the first time on Saturday morning, adding: "That's when we first saw the bodies."

The newspaper said relations between Israeli troops and Falangist militiamen had cooled since the massacre, and quoted one Israeli paratrooper as saying: "The Falangists, you should know, are all Nazis."

In Tel Aviv, an official military spokesman Tuesday denied that Haddad's men were involved in the killings.

The spokesman said: "The army strongly denies foreign reports that the IDF (Israeli Defence Forces) transported soldiers of Haddad so that they could take part in the massacre."

"Sure, we heard firing. But we heard lots of firing and it didn't mean anything... no one thought a massacre was going on," the Israeli officer said.

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## Kissing banned in Iran

LONDON (R) — Iran's Islamic legislators have ruled that kissing for sexual pleasure has to stop.

Kissing for sexual pleasure, drinking alcohol and homosexuality are among a list of moral offences officially outlawed by legislation passed in Iran's parliament this week.

Tehran newspapers said Tuesday the law, which establishes punishment of 100 lashes for first-time offenders against the kissing ban, would run for an experimental period. Persistent homosexuality will lead to execution, the papers said.

Under the new law sexual offences could only be proved if four men were brought as witnesses, the papers said. In the absence of a male witness, the court would accept two women substitutes, they added.

## Liberal Party begins annual conference

BOURNEMOUTH, England (R) — Liberal leader David Steel urged members of his minority party Tuesday to set aside differences with their Social Democratic partners in Britain's centrist alliance.

Mr. Steel, 44, spoke to his party at the first formal session of the Liberals' annual assembly at this southern England seaside resort.

The session was held in private but in a radio interview beforehand Mr. Steel made clear what his message would be.

Acknowledging damage to alliance fortunes reflected in recent public opinion polls, he said it was time to forget the two parties' year-long squabble over which parliamentary seats each would contest at the next general election.

"This conference has got to mark the point at which we say now, right, we've finished with all that," he said.

"We've got to turn our attention to the big issues of unemployment and how we're going to recover the economy. And we've got to promote the alliance."

A public opinion poll in BBC television Monday night showed that alliance support had sunk to a record low of 14 per cent of the electorate — the level won by the Liberals alone at the 1979 general election.

Another poll Tuesday, by Marplan for the Guardian newspaper, kept the alliance in third place but raised its showing to 19 per cent.

Ambassador (Morris) Draper, who has been in close consultation with the parties concerned in Lebanon, will remain in the area to work for the full implementation of our proposal. Ambassador (Philip) Habib will join him, will represent me at the inauguration of the new president of Lebanon and will consult with the leaders in the area. He will return promptly to Washington to report to me.

Early in the summer our government met its responsibility to help resolve a severe crisis and to relieve the Lebanese people of a crushing burden. We succeeded. Recent events have produced new problems and we must again assume our responsibilities.

I am especially anxious to end the agony of Lebanon because it is both right and in our national interest. But I am also determined to press ahead on the broader effort to achieve peace between Israel and its Arab neighbours. The events in Beirut of last week have served only to reinforce my conviction that such a peace is desperately needed and that the initiative we undertook on Sept. 1 is the right way to proceed. We will not be discouraged or deterred in our efforts to seek peace in Lebanon and a just and lasting peace throughout the Middle East.

All of us must learn the appropriate lessons from this tragedy and assume the responsibilities that it imposes upon us. We owe it to ourselves and to our children. The whole world will be a safer place when this region which has known so much trouble can begin to know peace instead.

Both our purpose and our actions are peaceful and we are taking them in a spirit of international cooperation. So, tonight, I ask for your prayers and your support as our country continues its vital role as a leader for world peace—a role that all of us, as Americans, can be proud of.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Honduras hands over leftist leader to El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Honduras has handed over one of the most prominent leaders of the left-wing guerrilla groups fighting the American-backed El Salvador government, military authorities said Monday night. They said Alejandro Montenegro, arrested last month in the Honduran capital, was being held in a Salvadoran jail after being deported and handed over to the authorities here.

## Foreign students protest in Peking

PEKING (R) — About 300 Arab and other foreign students staged a peaceful demonstration in Peking's embassy district Tuesday to protest at the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians in Beirut. Chanting anti-Israeli slogans and carrying placards and pictures of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, they marched to the U.S. embassy and massed outside the gate. The placards read: "Stop U.S. aid to Israel," "Stop the massacres," and "Down with neo-fascism." Troops and uniformed police escorting the demonstrators looked on as a Palestinian ran forward and spat at the embassy gate. As with a previous pro-Palestinian march here in mid-June, no Chinese took part Tuesday.

## Arab, African aides at IAEA confab stage walk-out

VIENNA (R) — Arab and African delegates to a nuclear conference, some wearing black mourning bands, walked out Monday when the head of the Israeli delegation stood to address the opening session. Later all delegates to the annual general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), stood for a minute's silence to commemorate the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut. Delegates Monday approved the application of Namibia (South-West Africa), represented by the U.N. Council for Namibia, to join the agency. Following the approval of the board of governors, Namibia will become the agency's 111th member.

## Gunmen blow up Irish radar station

CORK, Ireland (A.P.) — Five hooded gunmen bombed a government radar tracking station on Ireland's southwest tip early Monday, badly damaging the key installation that controls military and civilian air traffic in the central Atlantic sector, police reported. No casualties were reported among civilian technicians manning the station on the 348-metre Mount Gabriel near the village of Schull (pronounced skull) southwest of Cork, a police spokesman said.

## 2 anti-Israeli protesters slightly hurt in Boston

BOSTON (R) — Two people were slightly injured Monday when mounted police moved into a crowd protesting outside the Israeli consulate in Boston against the massacre of Palestinian refugees in west Beirut. One woman was treated at hospital for minor injuries and then discharged, while a second demonstrator was treated at the scene of the demonstration, police said.

## Turkey, Yugoslavia condemn Israeli actions in Lebanon

BELGRADE (R) — Turkey and Yugoslavia have condemned Israeli actions in Lebanon and the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut. This came in tough Monday night at a dinner which Yugoslav President Petar Stambolic gave for Turkey's military head of state, Gen. Kenan Evren. He arrived during the day for a four-day official visit. Gen. Evren said Turkey viewed "with indignation and concern the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and attacks on the civilian population there." Mr. Stambolic expressed "shock and anger with the massacre of innocent Palestinian civilians which is being carried out in western Beirut under the protection and at the initiative of the Israeli army."

## Chamberlain trial held up

DARWIN (R) — Legal argument held up the trial Tuesday of Lindy Chamberlain, accused of slitting the throat of her baby in the Australian bush.

Judge James Muirhead gave the jury the day off as he discussed legal issues with prosecution and defence counsel. The trial is expected to resume normally Wednesday.

Mrs. Chamberlain is accused of murdering her nine-week old daughter Azaria at a camp site but says she was dragged away by a dingo (wild dog).

Monday a road accident victim told the court that he had bled profusely in the car where the prosecution alleges Mrs. Chamberlain cut her baby's throat.

The prosecution said at the start of the trial that it would call forensic witnesses who would say traces of foetal blood from a child aged less than six months had been detected in several places in the car. It alleged Mrs. Chamberlain killed Azaria in the front passenger seat.

Kyth Lenahan said he had been cut on the head after a road accident in northern Queensland in June 1979, more than a year before Azaria disappeared. He said he was sitting on the side of the road a few minutes after the accident when Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain picked him up and drove him to hospital.

He said blood was covering the right of his head, chest and shoulders and he was put in the back of the Chamberlain's car which was presented as evidence Monday.

Cross examined by the defence, Mr. Lenahan said the Chamberlains had been unable to stop the bleeding and there were copious amounts of blood on his shirt. The journey to hospital took about 45 minutes.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♦ 842

♦ Q86

♦ Q92

♦ AKQ3

WEST EAST

♦ QJ1097 ♦ 65

♦ K105 ♦ 9732

♦ A34 ♦ 108

♦ J2 ♦ 108764

SOUTH

♦ AK3

♦ A14

♦ K7653

♦ 95

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♦ 1 ♠ 2 ♣ Pass

2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♣.

If you were East, wouldn't you be thrilled to win a trick with your motley collection? East did just that, but rumors have it that he has yet to thank declarer.

There was little of note about the auction. North bid a good four-card suit because he didn't yet know where the hand was headed, and a normal contract was reached.

Declarer made a routine duck of the opening lead and won the spade continuation. Obviously, West was the danger hand, so he had to be

kept off lead. His spade suit would be established with one more lead, and if he got in a second time he would be able to run the suit to defeat the hand. One of West's entries was surely the ace of diamonds.

Declarer needed tricks in the diamond suit to make his contract, and it looked as if the best chance was to play West for a doubleton ace. Then declarer could lead a diamond to the queen and force out West's ace by ducking a diamond on the way back. But that was against the odds.

Fortunately, declarer realized that he needed only three tricks from the diamond suit. There, a much better play was available. He could give up the first diamond trick to East! At trick three, therefore, declarer led a low diamond and, when West followed low, declarer finessed the nine.

An astonished East won the trick, but had no spade to return. He shifted to a heart, but declarer was on his toes. He rose with the ace of hearts and proceeded to force out the ace of diamonds. Since he still held the ace of spades and jack of hearts, there was no way the defenders could get five tricks before declarer got nine — two spades, a heart, three diamonds and three clubs.

## 'Actions we can and must take to end the nightmare'

WASHINGTON (R) — Following is the full text of a televised address by President Reagan on his decision to send U.S. Marines back into Lebanon.

"The scenes that the whole world witnessed this past weekend were among the most heart-rending in the long nightmare of Lebanon's agony. Millions of us have seen pictures of the Palestinian victims of this tragedy. There is little that words can add. But there are actions we can and must take to bring that nightmare to an end.

It is not enough for us to view this as some remote event in which we ourselves are not involved. For our friends in Lebanon and Israel, for our friends in Europe and elsewhere in the Middle East, and for us as Americans—this tragedy, horrible as it is, reminds us of the absolute imperative of bringing peace to that troubled country and region. By working for peace in the Middle East, we serve the cause of world peace, and the future of mankind.

For the criminals who did this deed no punishment is enough to remove the blot of their crime. But for the rest of us there are things that we can learn and things that we must do:

— The people of Lebanon must have learned that the cycle of massacre upon massacre must end. Children are not avenged by the murder of other children.

— Israel must have learned that there is no way it can impose its own solutions on hatreds as deep and bitter as those that produced this tragedy. If it seeks to do so, it will only sink more deeply into the quagmire that looms before it.

— Those outsiders who have fed the flames of civil war in Lebanon for so many years need to learn that the fire will consume them too if it is not put out.

— And we must all rededicate ourselves to the cause of peace. I reemphasize my call for early progress to solve the Palestinian issue and repeat the U.S. proposals

which are now even more urgent.

For now is not the time for talk alone. Now is a time for action. To act together to restore peace to Beirut; to help a stable government emerge that can restore peace and independence to all of Lebanon; and to bring a just and lasting resolution to the conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbors, one that satisfies the legitimate rights of the Palestinians who are all too often its victims.

Our basic objectives in Lebanon have not changed, for they are the objectives of the government and people of Lebanon themselves. First and foremost, we seek the restoration of a strong and stable central government in that country, brought into being by orderly constitutional processes. Lebanon elected a new president two short weeks ago only to see him murdered even before he could assume his office. This took a distressed Lebanon will again be electing a new president. May God grant him safety as well as the wisdom and courage to lead his country into a new and happier era.

The international community has an obligation to assist the government of Lebanon in reasserting authority over all of its territory.

Foreign forces and armed factions have too long obstructed the legitimate role of the government of Lebanon's security forces. We must pave the way for withdrawal of foreign forces.

The place to begin this task is in Beirut. The Lebanese government must be permitted to restore international force to succeed it is essential that Israel withdraw from Beirut. With the expected cooperation of all parties, the multinational force will return to Beirut for a limited period of time. Its purpose is not to act as a police force, but to make it possible for the lawful authorities of Lebanon to do so for themselves.

Secretary (of State George) Shultz, on my behalf, has also reiterated our views to the government of Israel through its ambassadors in Washington. Unless Israel moves quickly and courageously to withdraw, it will find itself ever more deeply involved in problems that are not its own and which it cannot solve.

The participation of American forces in Beirut will again be for a limited period. But I have concluded that there is no alternative to their returning to Lebanon if that country is to have a chance to stand on its own feet.

Peace in Beirut is only a first step. Together with the people of Lebanon, we seek the removal of all foreign military forces from that country. The departure of all foreign forces at the request of the Lebanese authorities has been widely endorsed by Arab as well as other states. Israel and Syria have both indicated that they have no territorial ambitions in Lebanon and are prepared to withdraw. It is now urgent that specific arrangements for withdrawal of all foreign forces be agreed upon. This must happen very soon.

The legitimate security concerns of neighboring states, including particularly the safety of Israel's northern population, must be provided for, but this is not a difficult task if the political will is there. The Lebanese people must be allowed to chart their own future; they must rely solely on Lebanese armed forces, who are willing and able to bring security to their country. They must be allowed to do so—and the sooner the better.

Both our purpose and our actions are peaceful and we are taking them in a spirit of international cooperation. So, tonight, I ask for your prayers and your support as our country continues its vital role as a leader for world peace—a role that all of us, as Americans, can be proud of.

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